NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

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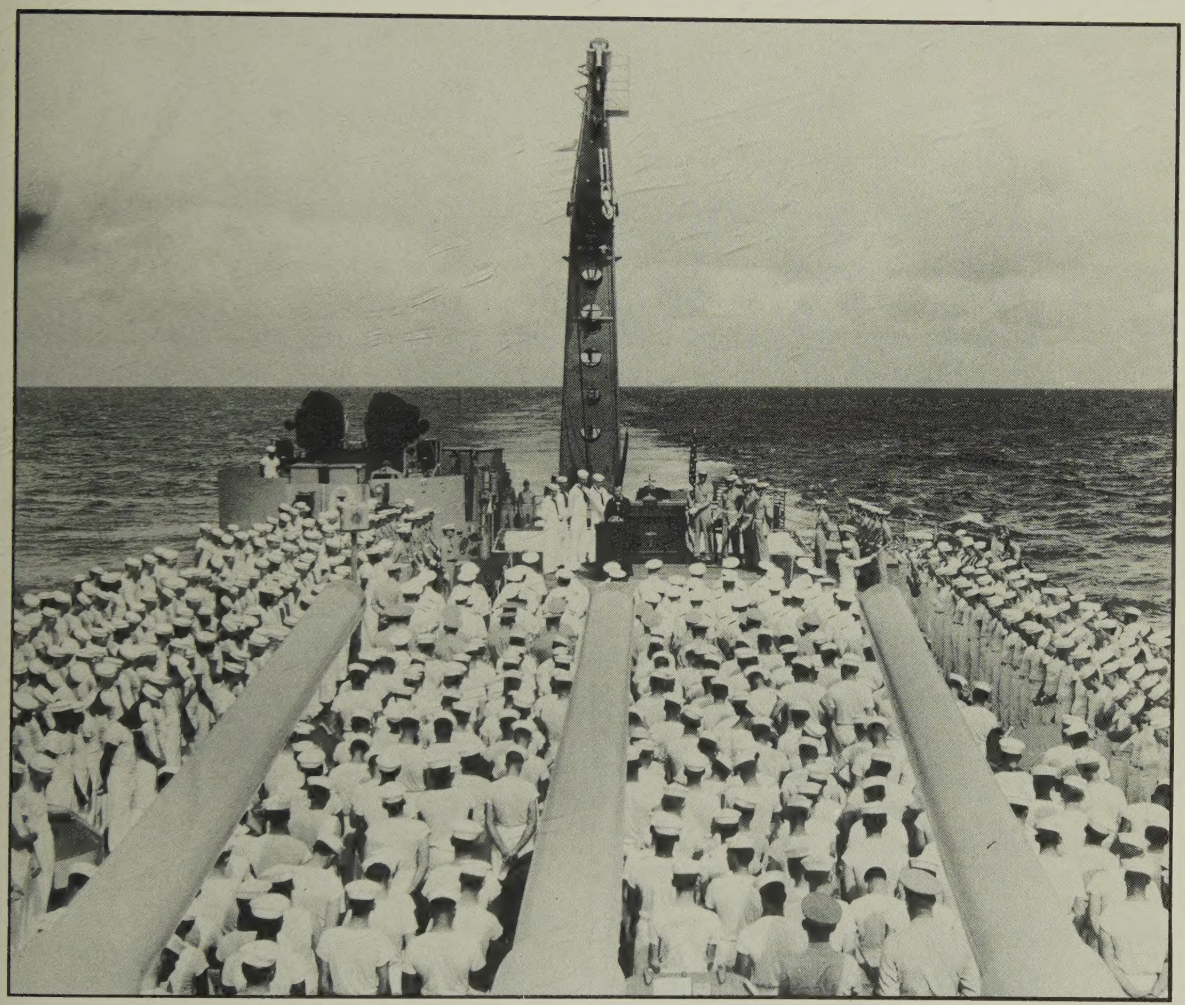

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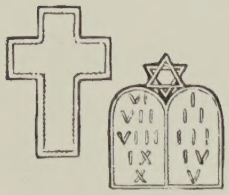

NAVY CHAPLAINS' BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Chaplains Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, as a source of information and inspiration to all Navy Chaplains.

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Director of Chaplains Division, Pers J1

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
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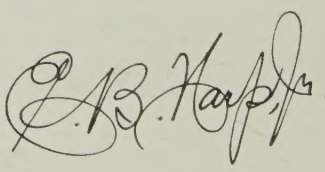
CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

The dramatic events of the past months in Poland, Hungary and the Middle East have shown once again that divisive forces are still strongly at work in our troubled and harassed world. Economic, social and political tensions abound, on both the national and international levels. It becomes ever more apparent that something must be done to insure a greater degree of stability and peace. The great search of our time is to find a common ground upon which some day our world can stand united.

Our search has been and will continue to be unrelenting and unyielding. No avenues of approach are being left unexplored. Yet despite tremendous progress in so many fields, material and scientific, we know that religion remains the one great hope of humanity. This conviction is shared by ever-increasing numbers of people in the four corners of the earth.

Christ conquered sin and death upon the Cross, brought light and immortality to life, and offered unity in peace to all men everywhere. It is our mission as active and reserve duty chaplains, to continue His battle, further His victory, and continue His offering of peace in the unity of nations. It is we who must show all men everywhere, through dedicated sacrifice in our own lives, the true meaning of the first Good Friday, when, on "Hill Number One," pride and narrowness, bitterness and envy, greed and lust crucified Christ, but were conquered in their turn. It is given to us to show all men the true meaning of Easter - the ultimate triumph of love.



OUR FRONT COVER: The Navy Hymn "Eternal Father, Strong to Save" is played by the Seventh Fleet band as officers and men of the USS ROCHESTER gather on the fantail to join in meditation for the lost crew of a patrol plane.

Rear Admiral E. B. Harp, Jr., Chief of Chaplains, examines the curriculum report prepared by three reserve chaplains who returned to active duty for two weeks to develop a curriculum for the Naval Reserve Chaplain Companies. Left to right are CDR H.S. Brown, CHC, USNR, RADM E. B. Harp, Jr., CHC, USN, CDR Roland H. White, CHC, USNR, and LCDR Ralph N. Nicholson, CHC, USNR.

Challenge for Reserve Chaplains

REAR ADMIRAL MAURICE S. SHEEHY, CHC, USNR

The following is a digest of Chaplain Sheehy's September 1956 report to the Chief of Naval Personnel. This report was sent via the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training and the Chief of Naval Air Training. The subject of the report was the Chaplain's 30 days visitation during the summer of 1956 to Naval Air Reserve activities for the purpose of studying the welfare, recreation and religious services provided reservist trainees. Chaplain Sheehy's observations and recommendations have been under study in the Chaplains Division. Action has been completed on some of them.

* * * * *

When I was invited last summer to visit as many Naval Air Reserve Units as I could within the space of thirty days to study welfare and religious services, I gladly accepted the orders. Two years at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, had brought me into contact with many of the officers and enlisted personnel now attached to the Naval Air Reserve.

It was my privilege to visit units in Akron, Anacostia, Atlanta, Columbus, Denver, Glenview, Grosse Ile, Jacksonville, Lakehurst, Lincoln, Los Alamitos, Memphis, Minneapolis, Miami, New York, Niagara Falls, Norfolk, Oakland, Olathe, S. Weymouth, and Willow Grove. Questionnaires were sent to Birmingham, Dallas, New Orleans, St. Louis and Seattle. A personal interview was arranged with the Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Reserve Facility, Spokane.

The complexity and value of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command was brought home to me anew. During the course of the trip I was flown by men who in civilian life were engineers, commercial pilots, school teachers, a pharmacist, a farmer, and a lawyer. I was overwhelmed at the variety of planes placed at my disposal. A trip by helicopter from Lakehurst to New York was cancelled because of weather conditions. However, my primary purpose was not to renew old acquaintances or to discover the variety of training given by the Naval Air Reserve Training Command, but to study the welfare, recreation and religious services provided reservist trainees.

Pay Billets for Reserve Chaplains

In general, I found every possible effort was made to hold divine services at every station I visited. Naval Air Reserve stations, with the exception of Glenview and Olathe, usually do not have enough personnel to justify a full time chaplain. Wherever reserve chaplains are available, commanding officers are eager to have them serve the unit under appropriate duty orders issued by the District Commandant. Under new legislation, of course, pay billets are established for chaplains.

Civilian pastors have been most generous in donating time to men in the Naval Air Reserve. Their help has not been limited to supplying divine services. Many have rendered valuable assistance by maintaining liason between the Navy and the civilian community.

With the exception of two of the stations personally visited, chapel facilities were adequate. In these two stations church parties are sent ashore. Many of the stations constructed for wartime complement still have chapel facilities. The chapels at Lakehurst and Dover, New Jersey, are of permanent construction. Each might be classified as "a work of beauty." In instances where units are training with Air Force activities, chaplains' support is generously given by Air Force Chaplains.

Station Welfare Facilities

The welfare facilities in most stations were adequate. Where Navy Relief and Red Cross assistance could not be supplied at the station, special welfare funds were available for urgent cases.

One of the problems concerning the Naval Air Reserve Stations is their proximity to large cities. With the advent of jet planes some communities are disturbed by the noise attached to air station operations. (In some stations flight schedules are cancelled for definite periods so as not to interfere with religious services in nearby areas). In a letter received from the Chief of the Naval Air Training Command, Vice Admiral A.K. Doyle, USN, plans are outlined for the establishment of new stations and the improvement of aircraft allocated to Reserves.

While the problem of providing school facilities varies

from station to station, in general satisfactory bus transportation to local schools is a matter of routine established practice.

Need for Reserve Chaplains

An observation not directly related to the purpose of my mission is this: The United States Navy is not treating Reserves as "second class citizens." Admiral Gallery and his successor, Admiral Howard Caldwell, have sponsored welfare programs which consistently bring all the advantages of the service to personnel of their command.

The thought suggests itself that with the provision for pay billets for reserve chaplains, a program of recruiting new chaplains for reserve activities might be extended in and through those already functioning in the reserves. Many of us who served in World War II are near the age where we could not be counted upon for future emergencies. A strong and ready Chaplains Reserve will insure that the deplorable conditions existing at the outbreak of World War II, when only a handful of chaplains were enrolled in the Reserves, would not be repeated.

Development of Five Year Curriculum for Reserve Companies

As a preliminary consideration it is recognized that the U.S. Naval Reserve Chaplain Companies are an integral part of the total Reserve Program. It is incumbent upon the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Chaplains Division to provide the chaplain companies with the best possible training program. In recognition of this responsibility Chaplains Rowland H. White, Herbert S. Brown, and Ralph H. Nicholson were called to the Bureau to do research into the sources of available materials and to prepare subjects and topics for a five year curriculum for use in the Naval Reserve Chaplain Companies. (see picture)

In conference with Chaplains Francis P. Adams and Francis L. Garrett of the Chaplains Division, it was determined that the following objectives should be set:

1. Agreement upon the basic subjects to be embodied in the curriculum.

2. The selection of topics to insure that each subject would be thoroughly examined.

3. To fit these subjects and topics into a five year curriculum format.

4. To prepare guidelines for the preparation of lesson plans for the development of each of the suggested topics.

5. To prepare a sample lesson plan.

6. To provide a basic bibliography.

7. To record any observations or recommendations deemed pertinent.

The five year curriculum, the guidelines, and the lesson plan would then be submitted to Reserve Chaplain Companies with the aim of having each company prepare and use lesson plans based upon designated topics of the curriculum. The lesson plans would then be submitted to the Chaplains Division for inclusion in a subsequent publication of the completed five year curriculum.

The five year curriculum topics worked out by the study team are now being examined by the Chaplain Reserve Companies. Included with the topical listings is a recommended guide line for preparing lesson plans by the company leaders.

The New Program for Reserve Chaplains

BUPERS INSTRUCTION 1300.24 dated 21 Nov 1956 defines the duties and outlines the method of providing chaplains for pay billets in Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve activities. Commandants are authorized to issue appropriate duty orders with pay to one ready reserve chaplain for each of the following activities: Naval Reserve Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers, Naval Air Stations/Naval Air Reserve Training Units/ Naval Air Reserve Facilities, and Marine Air Reserve

Requests for duty must be addressed to the Chief of Naval Personnel (Attn: Pers J) for approval, via the Commanding Officer of the activity in which the chaplain desires duty and via the Naval District Commandant. The chaplain must have served on active duty or completed two weeks active duty for training and completed the correspondence courses: Navy Regulations (NavPers 10740-A), and The Navy Chaplain (NavPers 10905-A).

This directive strengthens the reserve chaplain's program by providing more than four hundred pay billets for chaplains. The reserves will benefit by the chaplain's leadership in public relations, support of the protection of moral standards program, the casualty assistance calls program, and performing religious services.

Naval Reserve Company 11-2 receives Navy "E" Pennant. Captain Harris W. Howe, CHC, USN, District Chaplain, Eleventh Naval District presenting the Navy "E" Pennant to Commander G.N. Sullivan, CHC, USNR, at the Los Angeles Police Academy, Elysian Park, Los Angeles, California, 19 November 1956.

Twenty-five members of the Naval Reserve Chaplain Company 11-2 - The Navy "E" Company - were present for the ceremonies where the Navy "E" Pennant was given for their outstanding performance and efficiency. There was 100% attendance at this meeting although five chaplains arrived after the photograph was taken. Seated (left to right) in the front row are the following: LCDR G.S. Bash, CHC, USNR; CDR W.H. Blough, CHC, USNR Exec.; CAPT H.W. Howe, CHC, USN, Dist. Chap.; CDR G.N. Sullivan, CHC USNR, C.O.; and LCDR W.S. LaSor, CHC, USNR, Administrative Assistant

A RESERVE RESEARCH TEAM REPORTS

(Excerpts from a General Analysis)

The Reserve chaplains who returned to active duty for two weeks in August 1956 in Washington to study the reserve program discuss their project with Brigadier General Thomas G. Ennis, USMC. Seated left to right are LCDR Richard R. Rives, CHC, USNR, Brigadier General Thomas G. Ennis, USMC, LCDR Arnold L. Dahlquist, CHC, USNR, and LCDR Allan R. Wenn, CHC, USNR.

* * * * *

Three inactive reserve chaplains were ordered to report to the Chief of Naval Personnel in August 1956 to examine the reserve chaplains' program in a scientific manner to make recommendations for the future. Chaplains A.R. Winn, R.R. Rives, and A.J. Dahlquist received these orders.

CDR A.R. Winn, CHC, USNR-R is the pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Trenton, New Jersey and Chaplain of the Third 155 MM Howitzers Battalion, USMCR, Trenton, New Jersey. He has been a reserve chaplain for nearly fourteen years.

LCDR R.R. Rives, CHC, USNR-R is the pastor of the Garden City Presbyterian Church, Garden City, Michigan, and Chaplain of the Naval Reserve Surface Battalion 9-61, USN and MCRTC, Dearborn, Michigan. He has nearly twelve reserve credit years.

LCDR A.J. Dahlquist, CHC, USNR-R is the pastor of the Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church, Cranford, New Jersey, and Chaplain of the U.S. Naval Reserve Training Center, Elizabeth, New Jersey. He has nearly twelve reserve credit years.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

With the enactment of Public Law 305, "Reserve Forces Act of 1955" changes in the personnel make up of the reserve forces became evident. Military obligation requires a period of active duty in addition to time in the Ready Reserve. The law channels young people 17 1/2 years of age and above into reserve units for varying terms. In general, about 60% of reserve personnel in drilling units are 20 years of age or over. This ratio is expected to continue with no anticipation of radical change in the forseeable future.

The reservists were older men before the enactment of Public Law 305. The number of these will be increased by personnel returning from obligated active service. Many of whom, attracted by the provision of Public Law 810, will remain on active reserve status.

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

The research proceeded according to the awareness of problem areas and according to the availability of key personnel as consultants. Three classifications considered were:

- o Determination of Reserve components within the Naval Establishment
- o Consultation with key personnel
- o Review of manuals, instructions, letters, memoranda and miscellaneous bulletins which might shed light on the chaplains' place in the reserve progress.

The activities within which the services of a chaplain would make a vital contribution are:

- o Naval Reserve Training Centers
- o Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers
- o Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers
- o Naval Air Stations/Naval Air Reserve Training Units/ Naval Air Reserve Facilities
- o Marine Air Reserve Training Command Detachments

After consultation with the key personnel of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Headquarters of the Marine Corps a complete study of publications, memoranda and instructions pertinent to the reserve program was made.

CATEGORIES OF ATTENTION

I. SPIRITUAL PROGRAM

Divine Services

o Multiple drills (two 8-hour drills a month) are being encouraged, and are presently being held in Naval Air Reserve and Marine Corps Air Reserve activities, and in some Naval surface and Marine Corps ground units.

o Article 0711 of Navy Regulations and Article C-12201 of Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual describe the respon-

sibility of commanding officers relative to Divine Services and the observance of Sunday.

o The assignment of chaplains to Reserve Training Centers and similar activities will materially support the command in fulfilling the above responsibility and to be in accord with the best national traditions of observing Sunday as a day of worship.

o Divine Services scheduled immediately prior to muster would usually enable the inactive duty chaplain to conduct the services. In the event he could not be present to conduct the services, he could arrange for another chaplain or civilian clergyman to do so.

General Influence of the Chaplain

o Week-day drills could include a public prayer by the chaplain in mustering ceremonies, in a manner similar to the practice aboard ship.

o A reserve chaplain may well be called upon to offer prayers at public ceremonies and memorial services.

o The very presence of a chaplain in the reserve unit should add general spiritual enrichment to the unit's program.

o In the chaplain's personal contacts with personnel of the unit, his spiritual vitality expressed in both his life and program is certain to make a considerably favorable impact.

o The chaplain's unique contribution as to religion will be to encourage the men toward their own church and their own pastor.

Materials

o Posters can be made available for the encouragement of high moral standards and church attendance.

o Literature of various denominations should be made available for the use of personnel. Literature will in some cases carry a nominal charge in order to obtain quality material.

o Altar equipment can enhance the atmosphere of the chaplain's counseling office.

o A private office should be made available to the chaplain where circumstances allow.

II. MORAL PROGRAM

BuPers Instruction 1743.2, "Protection of Moral Standards," (paragraph 3) specifically defines "the protection and development of moral standards" as the "direct responsibility of every general and flag officer, commanding officer and subordinate officer." Paragraph 4b states that "the Chaplain is one of the key officers in promoting the moral, spiritual, and religious welfare of personnel."

This instruction states that the development of moral values is to be promoted by group instruction and personal interview (paragraph 5a). These two methods are among the best avenues of approach to the personnel in a reserve training activity.

Group Instruction

For group instruction the chaplain's best resource is the Character Education Program. This program is designed to reach all personnel of the Naval Establishment. Materials are graded to suit the circumstances in which personnel are working. These materials are best used with small groups (25 at the most).

The Personal Interview

This part of a chaplain's program can be divided into two specific activities.

o Processing: (1) In-processing procedures. During the in-processing procedures an interview with the chaplain should be included. The purpose of this interview will be to acquaint the recruit with the role of the chaplain in that particular activity, to assist in the orientation of the recruit to military life, and to help carry out the provisions of BuPers Instruction 1743.2, paragraph 5a. (2) Out-processing procedures. When the reservist is being processed for active duty, the chaplain should discuss with him his opportunities for continued relationship with the religious and moral program of the Naval Establishment, consistent with the religious beliefs of the individual concerned.

o Private counseling. The chaplain should be available on certain drill nights for personal counseling, at the discretion of the command and according to the availability of the chaplain.

Character Education Materials

The materials used in the Character Education Program will be those designated by cognizant authority. These will include:

o Character Education Program, Series, I, II, III, IV.

o "Our Moral and Spiritual Growth, Here and Now, NavPers 91962.

o "This Is My Life," NavPers 15884.

o Other published printed materials.

o "Black Magic" Boards and Symbols.

o Character Education Films.

The first four items can be procured in the manner outlined in the Chief of Chaplains memorandum to District, Fleet and Force Chaplains, dated 23 August 1956. The last two then can be procured through the District Chaplain's office.

III. GENERAL WELFARE

Counseling

Inasmuch as trainees are also only part-time personnel, they are likely to take more personal counseling matters to their local civilian pastors than to the chaplain. It is nonetheless expected that personal counseling will be a function of the chaplain in the reserve unit.

The chaplain will be confronted with counseling problems on such occasion as the imminent departure of a trainee for active duty. The chaplain will need to be prepared, therefore, to give appropriate counsel in military affairs and relations.

Educational Services

There is the possibility of the chaplain being called upon to assist with educational services. However, it is anticipated that he will not be assigned primary responsibility in this area.

In order to effectuate this part of the program the chaplain must be familiar with current directives and materials in this field, such as MCI courses, Naval correspondence courses, and manuals pertaining thereto.

The chaplain will undoubtedly be called upon for other

continued on page 7

Postgraduate Study
1957 - 1958

The selection of candidates for postgraduate training was made in January. Forty-seven (47) applications were received and the competition for this training was therefore extremely keen. Those selected for the postgraduate study during the 1957-58 academic year were: CDR Eugene J. Kapalczynski, CHC, USN; CDR Robert J. Schneck, CHC, USN; CDR Jesse L. Swinson, CHC, USN; LCDR Keene H. Capers, CHC, USN; LCDR Arthur W. Dennis, CHC, USN; LT Charles L. Arnold, CHC, USN; LT Henry C. Duncan, CHC, USN; LT Ernest R. Lineberger, CHC, USN; LT Mark Sullivan, CHC, USN; and LT W.D. Trumbo, CHC, USN.

The Reserve Desk Reports

(Excerpts have been taken from the report of the Head, Reserve Section, Chaplains Division, Chaplain Francis P. Adams, to the Chief of Chaplains regarding the present status of the Chaplains Reserve Program).

In November 1956 236 chaplains were serving as support personnel for Naval and Marine Corps reserve activities such as reserve training centers. With the exception of 39 chaplains in Marine Reserve Battalions and 25 in associate pay status in the Naval Reserve, they served on a voluntary basis and without remuneration, (other than the earning of promotion and retirement points). By references cited in the Chaplains Bulletin the Chief of Naval Personnel has strengthened the Chaplain Corps program so that chaplains are now authorized to perform appropriate duty with pay in reserve activities.

Reserves Support Active Forces

Reserve Chaplains support the active forces in the following manner:

...While being trained on active duty for two weeks they are able to support the active forces where needed. For example, a Jewish reserve chaplain was ordered to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the High Holy Days in the years 1955 and 1956.

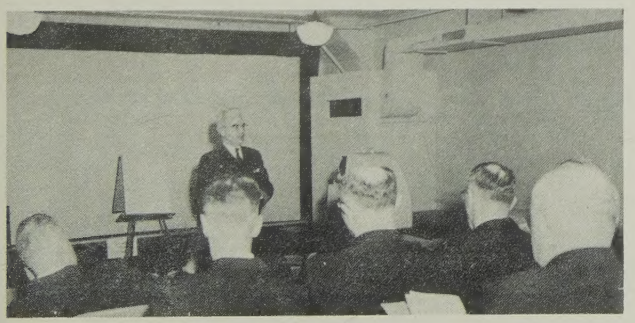
...Active duty chaplains have been able to take annual leave and to have sufficient time for annual retreat by enlisting the assistance of reserve chaplains. This procedure is acceptable when the reserve chaplain is a veteran, but is not acceptable when the non-veteran chaplain needs the guidance of the active duty chaplain.

...Reserve chaplains have supported the summer training of reserves in a most effective manner. The 1956 program was conducted in accordance with BUPERS NOTICE 1520 of 13 Apr 1956, Subj: Naval Reserve Summer Training Program for Chaplains. A program for their participation in the summer of 1957 is being completed. As soon as information relative to the needs of forces afloat and shore installations is known, the Bureau of Naval Personnel will forward the information to District Commandants in order that they might request applications from reserve chaplains.

The Supervisory Chaplains Conference held in Memphis developed plans to utilize more effectively the two weeks active duty for training a chaplain by improving his training on duty and by clarifying liason between the Reserve Chaplain, District Chaplain, Fleet, Force or Senior Chaplain. The conference also discussed the need for advanced planning in order to prevent late budgetary approval for the chaplain summer program.

Reserves on Active Duty

Of all the chaplains on active duty 40% are reserve chaplains serving under active duty agreements, or with definite dates of release from active duty. The Naval Reservist of December 1956 summarized the present planning as follows: "Present plans for the composition of the peacetime Navy include the continued utilization of a large active reserve element as an integral part of the over-all active forces. Thus the total active officer strength in the foreseeable future will require an active reserve component approximately equal in size to the regular forces."



CDR Adams, Head of the Reserve Section, Chaplains Division, briefs Chaplain Reservists from the Ninth Naval District during their recent two-day training tour with the Chief of Chaplains in Washington, D.C.

Resignations

The Navy has set three years as the maximum time one can remain on the Inactive Status List. The reservist must then either activate himself, submit his resignation or retire. The purpose of this regulation is to protect the integrity of the Inactive Status List which is intended to provide a refuge for those who cannot participate for a time. A student might justifiably need the Inactive Status List classification. Others who cannot participate should consider the retired status. This is more compatable with Navy policy.

Ninth Naval District Inactive Reserve Chaplains in Washington Two Days

Thirty-five members of Inactive Chaplain Reserve Companies from the Ninth Naval District flew to Washington in December 1956 for a two-day training period with the Chief of Chaplains. The training included briefings by representatives of several divisions of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Marine Corps. The group visited the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the General Commission on Chaplains. CAPT Roy E. Marken, District Chaplain of the Ninth Naval District, CAPT M.H. Twitchell, Senior Chaplain at Great Lakes Naval Training Center, and CDR R.W. Ricker, Ass't District Chaplain, Ninth Naval District, accompanied the group to Washington.

An Expression of Thanks

From the Annual Report of Chaplain Dermot E.G. Kelly

Undoubtedly the highlight of the NELM tour was the evacuation of 2500 Americans and other nationalities from the troubled areas of Israel and Egypt. Once again the "can do and will do" spirit of the ordinary American man was shown. The respect and love of the U.S. Navy generated by the sailors and marines is evident from the many grateful letters received from the evacuees.

The thoughts and feelings of many of our passengers are best expressed using the words of Mr. Halim Kauaan--a Lebanonese--an evacuee aboard the USS CHILTON: "We are evacuees. Your ship is not for tourism. It is and should remain for military operations. What we experienced was more than courtesies or accomplishment of duties. It is the highest sense of human dignity. If Christ was present in His Body He would have told you, 'This is exactly what I meant by saying love thy neighbors.' What you have accomplished in this ever to be remembered voyage is an everlasting beloved souvenir. We were under the fear of bombs and shells. We cannot feel more secure and happy than with the permanent smiles and helping hands of all your men. Moreover, we were escorted by the strongest fleet in the world. Millions of dollars could not have done an infinitely small fraction of what was available to us.

"In our Arabic poetry, when we praise a person's high exploits in generosity we say: He was always thankful as though he was giving. That was exactly what you expressed in your communiques and deeds, dear and most respected Commodore and Captain."

continued from page 5

curriculum and vocational advice as well, inasmuch as many of the trainees in his command are still in high school or have interrupted their education and seek to resume it. (One chaplain reports that perhaps 25% of his personal conferences deal with this type of problem).

Recreational and Welfare Services

The chaplain may well serve as an active or advisory member of the Recreation Committee or/Council or both. He can thereby assist the command in providing a suitable recreation program in such activities as outdoor sports, athletic teams, dances, trips, and the like.

Such group activities in the recreation program will afford opportunity for the chaplain to work closely with both officers and enlisted personnel, thus aiding in the solution of the all too common problem of impersonal relations in a part-time organization.

The functions of welfare agencies (e.g. the Navy Relief Society and the American Red Cross) should be explained by the chaplain during the out-processing for active duty.

IV. COMMAND SUPPORT

The chaplain should be available for conducting those military funerals and weddings for which the command has responsibility for arrangement. The chaplain may also assist in the planning and promotion of recreation and morale building projects.

Public Relations

The chaplain as a civilian minister in the area has many contacts which he can legitimately use for giving the public a better understanding of the Naval Establishment.

He may assist recruiting officers to correct many false concepts the public has of the Naval Establishment. He can bring the attention of the community to the following facts:

o The concern of the Naval Establishment for the spiritual welfare of the personnel.

o The concern of the Naval Establishment for the moral welfare of the personnel as demonstrated in the Character Education Program.

Ecclesiastical Relations

The inactive reserve chaplain is peculiarly well placed to maintain liaison with civilian pastors and churches in the interest of the Naval Establishment. He can give encouragement to civilian clergy and the churches in the following manner:

o Arrange appropriate preparation for men going on active duty.

o Encourage congregational correspondence contact with Armed Forces' personnel.

o Present the Naval Establishment as an institution vitally concerned with the character and moral aspects of its men.

o Show that the period of active duty can stimulate moral and spiritual growth. (This is proven by the large numbers of unchurched men who are being reached by chaplains through baptisms and religious instruction, and are then referred to the local churches of their choice).
NOTE. In accordance with customary naval procedure, proselytizing is forbidden to all chaplains.

o Give an understanding that the Naval Establishment receives the men who are sent to it by the home and the church and endeavors to return them as better men because of their military experience.

Personal Relations

Interviews and assurances by the chaplain can ease the transition from civilian status to military status.

He can make casualty assistance calls. Numerous commands have expressed the desire that chaplains assist directly in the Casualty Assistance Program. The understanding and approach of a chaplain in time of bereavement can make very personal the concern of the Naval Establishment for survivors.

Letter writing plays an important part in this aspect of the personal relations function. Included in this function are the following:

o A letter from the chaplain should be sent to the family of a recruit assuring them of personal interest and moral concern. This letter should be individually typed.

o Letters to civilian clergymen of the area may be sent by the chaplain explaining the mission of the unit, the role of the chaplain, and inviting the interest and visitation of local clergy.

o The chaplain should support the command in all liaison with clergy and church officials.

Source of Valid Information

The Chaplain should serve as an additional channel of accurate information about the Naval Establishment. While the chaplain cannot be an encyclopedia, he is in touch with accurate sources, and he should know where to obtain correct information. "Scuttlebut" can be very misleading particularly to men in lower pay grades.

Family Relations

Many men do not have a church relationship and the chaplain can be made available to assist in family problems in such cases.

RECEIVE "FOUR CHAPLAINS AWARDS"

The Alexander Goode Lodge, B'nai B'rith, presented the annual Four Chaplains Award to chaplains of the three services in addition to an international award at a recent meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Those pictured (left to right) are CAPT Harris W. Howe, CHC, USN, District Chaplain of the Eleventh Naval District; Rabbi Aryeh Lev, Director, Commission of Jewish Chaplaincy, National Jewish Welfare Board; Chaplain (COL) Charles P. Mulumphy, First Army; Chaplain (CAPT) Kalman Levitan, Air Force; and CAPT J.H. Sillevis Smitt, Chief of Protestant Chaplains, Royal Netherlands Navy.

Chaplain J.H. Sillevis Smitt received the award in recognition of his contribution to the success of the NAVY NATO CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE held in August 1956 at the Hague. The chaplains of the three U.S. services received the award representing the spirit of the four chaplains who gave their lives when the SS Dorchester sank off the coast of Greenland, 3 February 1943. The four chaplains who were aboard were of our three major faiths - John P. Washington, a Roman Catholic priest; Alexander D. Goode, a Jewish rabbi; George L. Fox, a Methodist minister; and Clark V. Poling, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Religion and Refugees

By Wayne E. Conery, Navy Journalist

On December 21, 1956, several Hungarian people began actively to practice their religion for the first time in more than 12 years. The occasion for this was the boarding of the first group of Hungarian refugees on the USNS ELTINGE, the first of four ships of the Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service under the Navy's "Operation Sea-Lift," which brought nearly 9,000 refugees to freedom in the United States.

Each of the ships, the USNS HAAN, USNS MARINE CARP, USNS WALKER and the ELTINGE, which made two crossings, were staffed with a Navy chaplain. The Navy chaplain on the HAAN was LTJG "J.T." Shipman, USNR. The ELTINGE'S chaplain was LTJG Otto Schneider, USNR. LTJG Valentine A. Lwowski, USNR, was the chaplain assigned to the MARINE CARP. Each of the ships were also assigned three civilian clergymen representing the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths and each spoke Hungarian.

Bond of Religion

Commenting on the religious fervor of the Hungarians, one of the chaplains said, "The truly impressive thing about the refugees is that they have maintained strong bonds with their religion in spite of the persecution they have undergone." For the first time in many years the Hungarians found attendance at religious services encouraged. Under the communist regime, church participation was attacked by the government. An example of this was told by one refugee who said that children in school were asked if they prayed. Those who said they did were ridiculed by the teacher and other students and their names were taken. Their parents then became the subjects of police surveilence.

The chaplains all commented that the young people were skeptical of religious training as the result of the communist indoctrination. Although the young people were unacquainted with religious thinking, they soon began to realize the vital role religion can play in their everyday lives. Most of them were surprised when told that church groups were playing an important role in settling the refugees in the United States. Each of the refugees was sponsored by our major religious groups.

In order to practice their religion to the fullest, the Jewish refugees were provided by the Navy with Kosher meat and given the facilities of one of the ship's kitchens to prepare their own meals according to Jewish religious laws. The steward department on the ships also baked Sabbath bread for these people.

Religious Services

Special religious services for Christmas and New Years were held for the Hungarians who were aboard the ships during this time. Each day the Protestant and Jewish chaplains held one religious service and two Catholic services were held. After the refugees became more familiar with the chaplains, their skepticism of religion waned and attendance at these services began to increase noticeably.

One of the most popular services provided for the refugee was the daily newspaper put out by the chaplain. This paper was printed in both Hungarian and English. Each day the paper carried a message from the chaplain, world news, the ship's location and other ship's notices.

On each of the crossings a party was held for the refugees' children and was sponsored by the ship's crew, both military and civilian, in conjunction with the chaplain's office. At these parties the children were given candy, a gift from the chaplain, and toys and games, gifts from the Military Sea Transportation Service.

Among the more than 9,000 refugees brought to the US were two Catholic priests and four nuns. There were also Rabbis and Jewish seminary students among the refugees.

Chaplain Otto Schneider conducting a daily protestant service aboard USNS Eltinge with Hungarian refugees aboard.

Christmas at sea aboard USNS Eltinge. LCDR T.F. Crane, Commanding Officer of the Military Dept. with refugees.

The night before arrival in the United States the Hungarian refugees dance the Czardas aboard the USNS Eltinge.

OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT

By Brigadier General
J.P. Berkeley, USMC

Editor's Note: General Berkeley's article was stimulated by his observation that some chaplains have not provided effective leadership in the Far East because they have not properly counseled the men as to why our forces are needed in this critical area. Comments to the Editor are invited regarding this problem.

"Go tell it to the Chaplain." Many a sailor or Marine faced with a morale problem has received this advice from his friends. Frequently, the man, whether he is consciously aware of it or not, may only be seeking sympathy or to unburden his feelings about a real or imagined injustice, and he expects the Chaplain to see things his way.

In ordinary circumstances, one might expect that this would be the case, because Chaplains, as men of God, have a great capacity for sympathy and commiseration in their emotional make-up. But occasionally a situation arises where a Chaplain is called upon to discuss or explain matters which are only remotely associated with his usual scope of activities, and which require a more positive and objective approach. For example, he may be called upon to explain the necessity for overseas service to a man assigned to duty in the Far East, who, finding himself in a strange land, is lonely, homesick and confused as to exactly why he is there--a man whose morale is seriously in need of uplifting. Sympathy and commiseration will do little good here. Possibly they will make the situation even worse. Here is where the Chaplain must rely on his powers of logic, explanation and persuasion to convince the individual that what he is doing is important--that by serving overseas he is performing a vital service to his country.

The Chaplain can best help the man by kindling in him a strong sense of purpose and duty. Obviously he can only successfully accomplish this task if he himself understands and appreciates some of the reasons why the United States must maintain military forces overseas.

Objective of Communism

No one has to be an expert in foreign affairs to understand that the ultimate objective of Communism is to dominate the whole world--to force its Godless way of life on people everywhere. Its leaders make no secret of their intentions in this regard. This has been their undeviating objective since the birth of this insidious movement--and they have achieved some measure of success. Expanding from Russia, Communism has spread like a cancer to enslave the people of Eastern Europe, China and some other parts of Asia. In Korea, Southeast Asia, and, more recently, in the Middle East, it threatens still further expansion.

If this movement, or "creeping communism" is allowed to go unchecked, smaller nations which are incapable of defending themselves will soon fall into the Communist orbit and the freedom of their people will be extinguished. Thus, since the United States, which has always stanchly supported the principle of self-determination of peoples, is today the most powerful free-world nation, it is only natural that they look to us for leadership. Collective security has become the key principle of our national policy. We are now party to such agreements with 42 countries all over the world.

These mutual security arrangements are vitally important, not only to these smaller countries, but to our own national security, because without them we would soon find ourselves without allies. It is as part of our mutual security agreements that we maintain military forces in these foreign countries--not to assume the burden of fighting their wars, but to assist local indigenous forces in resisting overt Communist aggression.

Showing the Flag

The ancient but effective practice of "showing the flag" is another reason for the presence of U.S. military units in various parts of the world. By this means, we demonstrate to our friends that we are ready and willing to stand by our treaty agreements with them. By the same token, we warn our potential enemies and those of our allies that we will not permit them to undertake acts of aggression with impunity. For several years now, the presence of the U.S. 7th Fleet has been the major factor in preventing the Chinese Communists from launching a major assault against the Formosa bastion of the Republic of China. On the other side of the world, we have maintained sizable U.S. Army forces in Europe since World War II. The fact that the United States was willing to commit these forces to their defense greatly strengthened the determination of the NATO countries to resist the heathen Communist penetration and to build up their own defenses. West Germany, for example, has made tremendous progress along those lines. During the recent Middle East crisis, the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet with a battalion of combat-ready Marines embarked was a powerful admonition to Soviet Russia to keep "hands off" in that area, contributing materially to the cessation of open hostilities. As the Baghdad pact countries improve their defenses, there will be correspondingly less danger of Communist expansion in that direction.

Small Wars

Another reason why we must keep military forces overseas--particularly Navy and Fleet Marine Forces, is the communist tactic of using small wars to achieve their expansionist objectives while at the same time using the threat of their long-range strategic bombers to stalemate the use of our own.

In the Far East, we had to learn our lesson the hard way. When World War II ended, the Japanese forces withdrew from Korea and the United States and Russia jointly occupied that peninsula. The now famous "38th parallel" was the sector boundary. During their tenure in North Korea the Soviets quietly built up a powerful North Korean Peoples' Army, a puppet force whose sole purpose would later be to conquer South Korea, once the U.S. forces were withdrawn.

In the meantime, the United States had reduced its military strength in the Far East to near impotence. Occupation forces in Japan were mostly weak garrison-type units, neither trained nor equipped to move into combat on short notice. The Fleet Marine Forces had been moved back to the continental United States and drastically reduced in personnel strength. The stage was set for a series of Communist coup in the Far East. What had happened was this. After World War II, many responsible people in this country couldn't conceive that in the future there could be any kind of war less than total war. We had the atomic bomb and the long-range bombers to stop any Communist aggression. We had the Communists surrounded with a chain of air bases from which we could strike directly at their heartland. But when the North Korean armies struck south, we found that we didn't have the right kind of forces--combat ready forces, to cope with this kind of war. Consequently we were almost driven off the peninsula, until other forces, which were more suited to the conditions of small wars, could be brought in.

No Peace in Korea

At present, there is an armistice in Korea. But this is not peace. The opposing forces are still in battle array, with guns at the ready. In view of Communist past performance this is certainly no guarantee that hostilities couldn't resume tomorrow in Korea, or the break out in one of the countries of Southeast Asia. If we look over

the years since World War II, we find that the Communists have been generally following the same pattern of conquest in the Far East. First, they stimulate political disorder in a country, and then begin military operations. Since they have achieved some measure of success in that part of the world through these tactics, we can only assume that they will continue in the same pattern when and if they see a favorable opportunity. To prevent them from having such an opportunity, we must maintain powerful Navy and Marine Corps units overseas--combat-ready, hard-hitting striking forces strategically located near potential trouble spots in the Far East and needing only combat orders to move into action.

Almost daily, the mission for overseas deployment of ready forces grows more important. The United States and our allies no longer have a monopoly on nuclear weapons. It has been estimated that in the near future Soviet Russia and the United States will each have the potential to destroy each other with "H" bombs delivered by aircraft or ballistic missiles. Unless we can properly cope with small wars, we may not be able to prevent them from flaming into a conflict which could mean the end of civilization as we know it.

Support of United Nations

At the same time we must continue to seek other means of containing the Communist conspiracy. This is perhaps the main reason why the United States so zealously supports the efforts of the United Nations. Peaceful settlement of disputes is a policy of rational men and nations. By keeping strong military forces overseas and declaring our readiness to employ them in support of UN objectives, we contribute materially to the preservation of world peace and by so doing we gain a greater measure of security for ourselves.

It has long been a major objective of our own foreign policy. And today, in view of the rapid advances in technology which have produced weapons of destruction whose power almost defies human comprehension, it may well be the policy which will determine the fate of the world.

Studying The World's Religions

A practical study of the religions of the world is being offered personnel of the Arlington Barracks, Naval Receiving Station, Washington, D.C. and the Headquarters Battalion, USMC, Henderson Hall, Arlington, Va. Each Tuesday night the interested Navy and Marine personnel board a bus for a visit to one of downtown Washington's churches where they are given a tour of the edifice, a history of the church and an indoctrination into the beliefs and tenets of that particular church.

The tours of the varied churches began last November and will be continued for a few more weeks. Some of the churches visited to date have been the Moslem Mosque on Massachusetts Avenue (the only one of its kind in the United States); the new Greek Orthodox Cathedral, the Washington Cathedral; the Latter Day Saints Chapel and the National Presbyterian Church, where President Eisenhower attends.

The visit to the Mosque was especially enlightening for the Imrah of the Mosque spent a good deal of time outlining the Moslem position on such matters of theology and morals as divorce, predestination, the Last Judgment, Heaven and Hell, Mohammed the Prophet and Original Sin.

Tours in the near future will include visits to a Jewish Synagogue, the Buddhist Fellowship, a Quaker meeting house, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church and the Franciscan Monastery.

Sponsoring the tours is the Protestant Fellowship of Youth of Arlington Barracks and Henderson Hall and they are under the direction of Chaplain Barker C. Howland and Bryson Couvillon of the Washington Federation of Churches.

Captain Dale B. Chung, Korean Chief of Chaplains (left) discusses the Character Education materials of the U.S. Navy with Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, Assistant Director of the Chaplains Division and Captain Kenneth Chung, Korean Naval Attache (right).

Korea Examines U.S. Navy Chaplaincy

The leadership of the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps has had its influence in forming opinions and policies regarding religion, morals, and spiritual problems in various nations in recent history. Some of the influences are difficult to pinpoint. Due to the nature of the work and the fact that the Navy is spread throughout the world chaplains have been in a natural position to spread international friendship and goodwill. Numerous chaplains have been in the position to discuss in forward areas the key ideas of religion and morality of Western culture with ranking persons of other nations.

At the request of the Korean government the Chief of all the Korean Chaplains on the National Defense level was given invitational orders by the U.S. Navy to visit naval and marine activities on the East Coast - 15 November to 3 December. Captain Dall B. Chung, ROK Navy, visited Washington where he had conferences with the three Chiefs of Chaplains and numerous offices relating to his special Korean interests. In addition to his concern for learning the organization and scope of the U.S. Military Chaplaincy Chaplain Chung had been given the task by the ROK minister of Defense of developing an educational program for democracy among the Korean troops. In this connection he desires to translate our Character Education materials into Korean recognizing the importance of giving his people a firm moral foundation upon which the idea of democracy may be built in Korea.

Chaplain Chung, who supervises three hundred and fifty Catholic and Protestant Chaplains continued his U.S. tour to the following stations:

U.S. Naval Training Station
Bainbridge, Maryland

U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

U.S. Naval Air Station
Patuxent River, Md.

Chaplain Chung said he was greatly impressed by the importance of Navy Chaplains in the over-all program of the Navy. Until June 1957 he will be studying at Drew University and preparing his report with recommendations for the Korean Ministry of Defense.

*The Chief of Chaplains Notes That----

* Chaplain Roy R. Marken, District Chaplain, Ninth Naval District, received the Distinguished Service Award from Drake University at a recent Drake Alumni Banquet. The award reads as follows: "For his steady rise in effectiveness as well as rank in the Navy Chaplain Corps, for his consistent dedication to the purposes of his profession, for his influence on thousands of Navymen, directly and through the training of other chaplains, and for the devotion to duty and his God that he has transmitted to the United States Navy we present to receive the Alumni Distinguished Service Award, Captain Roy R. Marken, Class of 1928."

* The Protestant Chapel congregation at the U.S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan was among the first donors to a relief project for the benefit of farmers in Hokkaido, Japan where the rice crops had failed. They contributed the equivalent of a full rice bowl for 111,000 persons.

* A Cover picture of the St. Peters Chapel of Mare Island appears on the Vallejo and Benicia, California telephone directory of the Pacific Telephone Company.

* Japanese-American friendship was advanced by a Thanksgiving program aboard the USS HECTOR. Rear Admiral Yoshimori Terai of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force commended Chaplain H.E. Waters in a recent letter to the Chief of Chaplains. He stated that "Chaplain Waters' initiative and thoughtfulness in entertaining local orphans on this day, having local Japanese on the program and the general program of the day did much to advance the cause of Japanese-American friendship....The program gave Mayor Yamanaka and me a better understanding of the religious culture of America and American Thanksgiving festivities."

OPERATION LITTLE BIT

Chaplain Frederick W. Brink, CDR, USN, Senior Chaplain of the USS RANDOLPH (CVA 15) and LCDR Eugene J. Carroll, USN, of Air Squadron VA-176 aboard the USS RANDOLPH, counting the returns from OPERATION LITTLE BIT, in which the "little bits" of foreign currency remaining in the possession of the men of the USS RANDOLPH were collected prior to the return of the ship from the Mediterranean to the United States and sent back to orphanages in the ports visited. In the collection a total of more than 87,000 Italian lire, 28,000 French Francs and considerable Turkish lire and Greek Drachmas was received, amounting to almost $300 in United States value.

* On behalf of the personnel stationed at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, Chaplain John H. Craven accepted a letter of appreciation from the Governor of the Kanagawa Prefecture, Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama in gratitude of the funds donated to the Community Chest Drive in Japan by the Atsugi Benefit and Charity Drive.

* A stricken Chinese child, Beth Chu, age 11, gets a new lease on life after a serious heart operation is performed in Houston, Texas. The dark-eyes Formosan girl was flown to Houston with her mother after a fund was started by Chaplain Harold Symons and arrangements were made with the Commander of the U.S. Formosa Defense Commander. Beth was born with an "open duct" condition in her heart. The Chus had resigned themselves to Beth's invalid condition. With the help of the Navy and many interested persons Beth Chu is on the road to recovery.

* The Commander of Destroyer Squadron 23 is proud of their chaplain Leonard W. Dodson, Jr. who conducted the divine services aboard each ship of the Division both in port and while underway at sea with the exception of two Sundays during the WesPacDeployment period 5 June - 18 November 1956. The Destroyer Squadron Command, Ellis Wakefield, stated that "He was frequently and affectionately referred to as the 'Most High-line and Helicopter transferring Padre in WesPac, a title which the Squadron Commander is proud to have associated with the Little Beavers, Destroyer Squadron 23."

* Chaplain Allan R. Winn, inactive reserve chaplain who is the chaplain of the Marine Reserve Battalion, and pastor of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N.J. reports that fine relations between the civilian and the military groups of the area have been established through the exchange of choirs. Chaplain Monroe Drew, Jr. USNR, who is active in the Naval Reserve program in the area, participated in the program. Chaplain Winn said that the exchange program did more to heal wounds and establish fine relations between the civilian and the military than anything seen in a long time.

* Chaplain Ivan C. Ellis, who is active in the Reserve program, has recently received his second doctor's degree. He is a professor at John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

* A special High Midnight Mass was held for the Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet, aboard the USS ESTES (AGC 12). The Cathedral High School choir participated in the service. Chaplain N.W. Hubble of the USS ESTES stated that the special service has created dependents' interest in the religious program.

* A copy of short prayers given each day aboard the USS WORCESTER (CL 144) by Chaplain Donald R. Caughey were enclosed in the annual report of Chaplain Caughey. The prayers given during the Far East cruise, 7 May to 7 July, were well constructed to fit the activities of the ship each day.

* Several successful experiments have been made in the area of television portrayal of the chaplains' program. Chaplain Harris W. Howe, District Chaplain of the Eleventh Naval District reports that San Diego Channel 10 is carrying a regular half-hour television program monthly for the chaplains. The first show featured PhibPac and the Lay Leadership program. The Naval Reserve Chaplains Company 9-7 produced seven weekly television programs on the Bloomington, Illinois station WBLN-TV. The President of station WBLN-TV stated that the series of pro-

grams were very worthwhile and brought home to the viewers the extensive program carried on by the Naval Chaplains. He added that the programs were undoubtedly of special interest to those people who already had sons or relatives in the Navy, as well as those anticipating the entrance of a loved one. Reserve chaplain Robert W. Butler, the Commanding Officer of company 9-7 and pastor of the Methodist Church in Hamilton, Illinois, coordinated the Bloomington presentation.

✱ Chaplain Joseph F. Cloonan supervises the Catholic Altar Guild which is a society of men and women stationed at Camp Pendleton who lives in the housing areas adjacent to Camp Del Mar: the Wherry Housing units at Wire Mountain and the South Mesa Trailer units. In this area of 1785 family units the chaplain is assisted in visitation, welcoming new members into the parish, teaching catechism classes, providing choirs, preparation of the altar linen, furnishing hospitality kits for new neighbors, supervision of a Catholic lending library, maintaining a nursery during Mass, and flower arrangements on the altar. Since the Altar Guild has been in operation the chapel attendance has doubled in nine months.

✱ Chaplain Edward A. Slattery, Force Chaplain, COMDESLANT, with the assistance of Chaplains Val E. Sundt and Oliver K. Olson has prepared a very helpful manual for layleaders of ships without chaplains. The manual will provide an excellent guide to layleaders giving suggested forms of worship, prayers, readings, days to be observed, scriptures suggestions, and sources for materials which might be needed. Tape recordings have been produced by the chaplains to assist the layleaders.

✱ Chaplains Kenneth D. Perkins, William J. Meagher, Wendell M. Sullivan, and Charles L. Jenkins are members of the Naval Station Toastmasters Club, San Diego, California.

✱ A flying visit was made by Chaplain Luther F. Gerhart, District Chaplain, Fourteenth Naval District, to American Samoa to dedicate the Frank E. Midkiff School. Navy chaplains Moore, Sitler, Morton, and Inscoe of past days in Samoa are gratefully remembered.

✱ The church Divinity School of the Pacific (Episcopal), Berkeley, California has the Robert E. and May R. Wright Scholarship Fund to assist theological students who desire to make the Naval Chaplaincy a career.

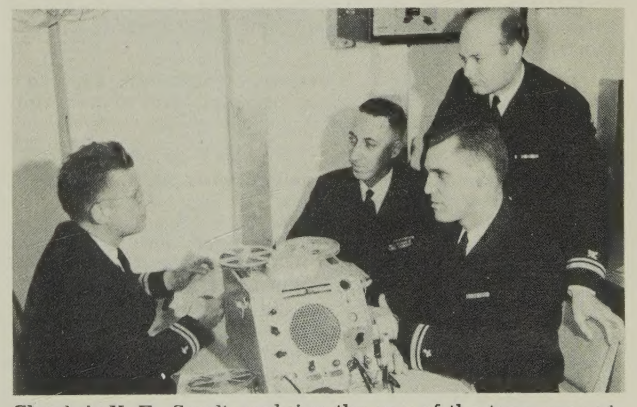
✱ Reserve Chaplain William T. O'Connor, a member of Naval Reserve Company 9-13, was commended by the Four County Industrial Council, CIO, for his courage to speak out on the vital moral issues involved in the recent organizational drives and his untiring efforts to create a greater understanding of organized labor among the clergy and community. Chaplain O'Connor is Professor of Labor Economics, St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa.

✱ A new Navy Chapel is being constructed at the Lake Mead Base, Las Vegas, Nevada. Captain H.H. Nielsen, Commanding Officer, said "The Navy has long emphasized the importance of spiritual and moral development in accomplishing its mission in the defense of our nation. We look forward to the early completion of our new chapel which will, together with the recreational facilities being developed, insure us of a well-rounded base, providing for assigned personnel the important elements of community living." Chaplain E.C. Derr, the base chaplain, took part in the ground breaking ceremony.

✱ Through the dedicated efforts of Chaplain Edward O. Riley and his flock the U.S. Naval Station at Argentia, Newfoundland, now has its first Catholic Chapel since the commissioning of the base in 1941.

LTJG Arensmeyer leads a group aboard USS CALCATERRA (DER 390) during a layleader Sunday Service. Tapes prepared by Chaplain V.E. Sundt, Assistant Force Chaplain, Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, are widely used in Services at sea, where no chaplain is available.

Chaplain V. E. Sundt and his battery of recording machines tape a prayer at sea read by Chaplain Edward A. Slattery. The tapes are used in layleader Divine Services in Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.



Chaplain V.E. Sundt explains the use of the tape recorded Divine Services to LCDR R.A. Seelinger, Commanding Officer of the USS CALCATERRA (DER 390), Chaplain O.K. Olson of Destroyer Escort Squadron 16 and LTJG Arensmeyer Protestant layleader of the USS CALCATERRA(DER 390).

Helping Jewish Personnel Observe Passover

By Chaplain Samuel Sobel

No Jewish Holy Day provides a more delightful combination of prayer, symbol, springtime exuberance and treasured family associations than Passover. As the home festival of the Jewish faith, it is easy to see why it ranks with the New Year and the Day of Atonement as one of the most sacred--and popular--seasons of the Jewish year.

From the days of Moses, young and old have looked forward perennially to the ever-refreshing tale of God's Providence, the tasty ceremonial dishes and the engaging litany and music of the Passover feast. Through its time-hallowed ritual Jews have expressed their gratitude for the wonders of the past and reaffirmed their hopes for the eventual redemption and a brighter future for all the oppressed everywhere.

Family Festival

Since the festival is essentially a family celebration and intrinsically related to the complete abstinence from non-kosher food, which during Passover excludes also any form of leaven, most Jewish men and women will want to observe the holiday at home.

In lieu of this, it is usually possible--through the cooperation of the National Jewish Welfare Board and synagogues throughout the world--to arrange for home hospitality with families in adjacent civilian communities. In many instances congregations will invite servicemen to their own Seder, the family service and meal which inaugurates the festival, and gladly extend every courtesy for the entire eight-day period.

Another alternative is to join forces with the nearest Seders conducted by chaplains of the navy or other branches of the armed forces. One chaplain, for example, was able to obtain both permission and transportation for a Jewish "church" party all the way from Kwajalein to Hawaii.

Seder Service

For those unable to avail themselves of either of these opportunities, conducting a Seder service aboard ship is relatively simple. All the essentials, which include the Haggadah -- a delightful compilation of stories, songs, prayers and psalms--matzoth, wine and canned kosher-for-Passover foods, are available through regular channels. The JWB Haggadah has such explicit instructions for the preparation and execution of the entire ritual that most Jewish personnel would have no difficulty in conducting it properly.

At the beginning of the Seder everyone sits down to a beautifully set table at the head of which is a platter containing the following items:

Three matzoth, the unleavened bread which the Israelites ate in haste
A bone for the Paschal lamb
A roasted egg, symbol of the free-will offering brought to the temple
Horseradish to dramatize the bitterness of slavery
Salt water for the tears of the oppressed
Haroseth, a salad of chopped apples, nuts, cinnamon and wine to represent mortar
Parsely to remind the assembled of their indebtedness to God for the bounties of nature
A cup of wine for Elijah the Prophet, traditionally the harbinger of good tidings. A cup is also placed beside each celebrant.

While these symbols are partaken in connection with certain prayers, the festive meal itself is not begun until about half of the service has been completed.

The first recorded emancipation has taken hold of the imagination of the entire western world and played a role in the American Revolution. Franklin, Adams and Jefferson suggested that the Great Seal of the United States depict a scene from the Exodus, and the words of Moses: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants," were engraved upon the Liberty Bell.

Little wonder then that Passover is one of Judaism's most cherished traditions, devotedly observed by all members of the Jewish faith. Many servicemen and women fondly recall the great lengths to which their chaplains had extended themselves in order that they might better fulfill their religious obligations. This indeed is one of the most inspiring aspects of the naval chaplaincy.

FROM THE PERSONNEL DESK

By Chaplain Orlando Ingvolstadt

Billets for Chaplains

With a continuing personnel austerity program in effect chaplain utilization is a primary consideration. This is accomplished by assignment to established billets. All chaplains should have the knowledge of the manner in which additional billets are established. BuPers Instruction 5321.2B of 8 November 1956 gives the procedure. Incorporated into any letter requesting change in allowances should be as strong a justification for the change as is accurate with the facts.

It is well for chaplains to be aware of the personnel planning in case of an increase of personnel or decrease, or in the event of mobilization. Is that which is planned for the chaplains department at your station consonant with the need? If there is a ten per cent reduction in a station which has two chaplains' allowances, is one of the chaplain's billets scheduled to go, or has the chaplain advised the command that they should have more than a fifty per cent cut before a chaplain's billet is deleted? All chaplains should be aware that there exists a great need to justify, defend, protect, seek increases of and evaluate the necessity for chaplain's billets. The place of greatest influence is at the individual ship or station and, therefore, it is necessary for each chaplain to be concerned with this aspect of his work.

Procurement Picture

Each year the Chaplain Corps has been allowed to grant one hundred fifty commissions. This past year has been the best since 1953 and the second best since World War II. One hundred twenty-six were appointed Lieutenants (junior grade) and sixty-four of these are now on active duty. All chaplains are encouraged to be good "salesmen" among their civilian brethren in order that the number of Reserve chaplains may increase. No chaplains are involuntarily called to active duty but opportunities will exist for about seventy-five chaplains to come on active duty during this next fiscal year beginning 1 July. Our greatest denominational need is from the Roman Catholic Church.

Augmentation Picture

There is a steady flow of chaplains on active duty from the Reserves into the Regular Navy. The Augmentation Board is now set up as a continuing board and handles applications at least four times a year. During this past year approximately fifty per cent of the applicants received favorable consideration and our active duty Corps now stands at roughly sixty per cent Regulars and forty per cent Reserves. Those who were not selected may reapply after at least twelve months have elapsed since the date of their prior application. All Reserves may anticipate continued active duty in accordance with their desires, with the exception of those affected by Promotion Board action.

European Religious Festivals and Events (March through June 1957)

The festival calendar has been prepared by the Atlantic Fleet chaplains in order to assist chaplains in planning an effective religious and recreational program when they are in the European waters. The listing is not complete. Chaplains visiting in Europe are invited to send any additions or corrections to the Chief of Chaplains.

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SCANDINAVIA - (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland) April 30th - Walpurgis Night, heralds the arrival of Spring. A national holiday, taken over from the heathens and presumably celebrated for thousands of years - the most colorful observances are in the university cities of Uppsala and Lune in Sweden.

SPAIN - Most Spanish celebrations have a religious motive, but are not particularly solemn, except for those in Easter week. The chief types are Romerias - "a picnic excursion to some shrine or beauty spot", Verbenas - open-air affairs in cities and towns, mostly at night; Fallas - (the specialty of Valencia) an all-out gala affair; and Ferias - meaning Fairs; Fiestas - include a religious procession, but are real holiday celebrations.

Calendar of Main events:

March: The Falla of San Jose - In Valencia the week which includes 19 March - biggest event in the city's year.

April: Holy Week - colorful everywhere in Spain - most famous observances in Seville and also in Granada and Malaga

May: Feria of Jerez dela Frontera, one of the liveliest of Spanish fairs - April is ushered out and May in by this event.

June: Whitsun (Pentecost) - Toledo and Seville are good places to be. Corpus Christi, St. Anthony's Day, St. Peter's Day, and especially St. John's or Midsummer Eve. Whitsun is celebrated with particular fervor in the Azores. On Corpus Christi - try to be in Toledo, Granada, or Sitges (the beach resort near Barcelona) where the streets are paved with flowers on this day.

Navy Chaplains can be of great assistance in planning and stimulating religious expeditions in foreign ports.

Cooperation with local organizations can contribute to a better understanding of local customs and traditions.

BARCELONA, SPAIN

Holy Week:
Special festivals and processions during Holy Week

Eve of June 24th - The "Verbena" of San Juan

Eve of June 29th - The "Verbena" of San Pedro.

VALENCIA, SPAIN

During April:
The "Miracles of San Vincente" are re-enacted in open air performances.

2nd Sunday in May:
"Procession of the 'Virgen de los Desanparados.'" Valencia, known as the city of flowers, on this day has colorful flower banked processions and offerings of flowers to the Virgin, with showers of flowers being let loose on the procession as it moves through the city.

PORTUGAL - Celebrations are similar to those in Spain. February is carnival time with particular gaiety all over Portugal, especially Loule and Torres Vedras.

Calendar of main events:

April: Holy Week - very colorful everywhere. Braga is perhaps the most colorful. Another very special ceremony in Portugal in April is the burning of the ribbons by the students at the University of Coimbra.

June: Top month for visiting Portugal. Practically everyone stops work and celebrates with fervor; Whitsun, Corpus Christi, St. Anthony's and St. Peter's Days, and especially St. John's, or Midsummer Eve. The best place to be for St Anthony's Feast (12th & 13th) is Lisbon.

GERMANY - 30 April - Walpurgis festivals occur throughout the Harz Mountains - and the witches of the region have a pretty nerve-racking time of it. Corpus Christi Day (May 30) you see the flowered barges in the water procession on the Chiamsee and parades at Freiburg and Berchtesgaden.
June (Pentecost) - Rothenberg-on Tauber commemorates a famous event in its history by putting on the traditional Master Quaff play, followed by equally traditional Shepherd's dances and the buffonery of the Hans Sachs Antics.

Armed Forces Day Prayer

O Almighty God, the sovereign Ruler of all nations, in whose hand is all power and might, we bring before Thy throne of grace the Armed Forces of our country. May they continue to be a power for peace and so defend our liberties that the heritage received from our forefathers may be preserved in our time and transmitted, unimpaired, to the generations to come.

Inspire our whole nation with fervent zeal for the glorious liberty of the sons of God, for the good of all mankind, and for the coming of Thy kingdom. Help us, we pray Thee, to establish freedom and justice and hasten the day when all nations shall dwell together in peace to the glory of Thy Holy Name. We pray Thee that Thou will guide and strengthen the President of the United States of America and all in authority, especially those responsible for the defense of our country. May they have wisdom and strength that alone can come from Thee.

Bless with Thy continued presence the men and women of our Armed Forces; give them the spirit of fortitude, that they may be faithful to their country and true to Thee; shield them from all dangers both of soul and body; and give them the assurance of Thy guidance and strength that they may serve according to Thy will.

May we all all Thy people serve Thee, our God, in peace; and with a thankful remembrance of past mercies, praise and glorify Thy Holy Name.

Amen

The Armed Forces Chaplains Board